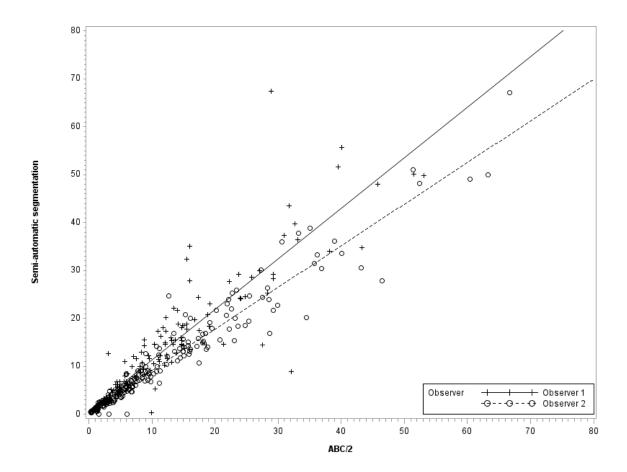
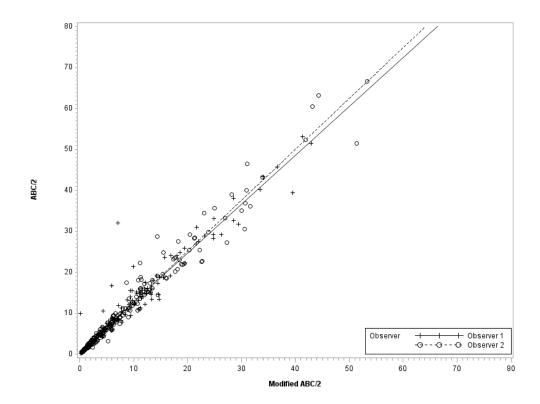
**Figure 1.** Graph for assessment of variation between two observers in estimating haematoma volume using ABC/2 and semi-automatic segmentation (n=193),  $r_2 = 0.93$ , p<0.0001. The continuous and the dotted lines represent the regression lines. The slope of the best-fit regression line was 1.05 (p<0.0001).

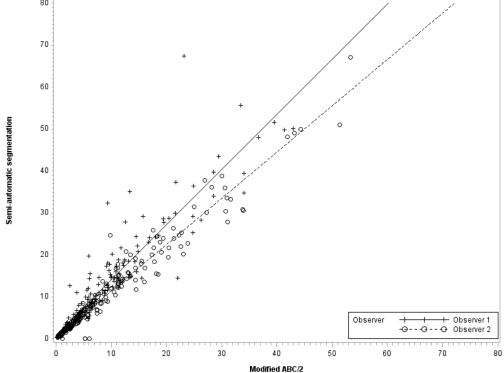


**Figure 2.** Graph for assessment of variation in estimating haematoma volume using ABC/2 and modified ABC/2 (n=193),  $r_2 = 0.94$ , p<0.0001. The continuous and the dotted lines represent the regression lines. The slope of the best-fit regression line was 0.78 (p<0.0001).

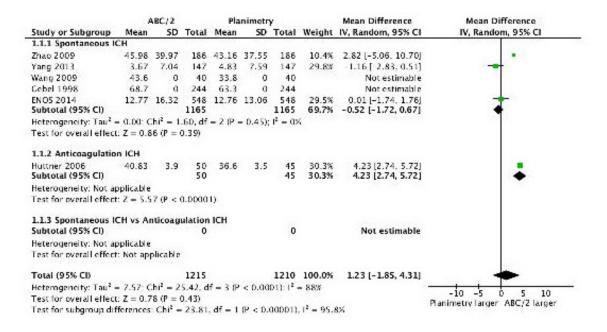


**Figure 3.** Graph for assessment of variation in estimating haematoma volume using modified ABC/2 and semi-automatic segmentation,  $r_2 = 0.86$ , p<0.0001. The continuous and the dotted lines represent the regression lines. The slope

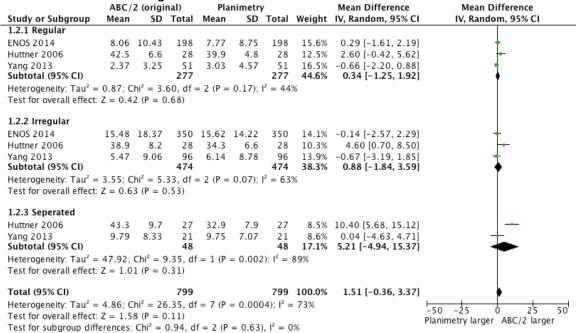
of the bestfit regression line was 1.31 (p<0.0001).



**Figure 4.** Forest plot of studies comparing ICH volume measurement by ABC/2 and computer- assisted SAS in spontaneous and anticoagulant related ICH. The squares indicate the point estimates and the width of the horizontal lines is the 95% confidence interval of the estimate. The diamond at the bottom represents the point estimate as well as the 95% confidence intervals of the overall effect within the categories.

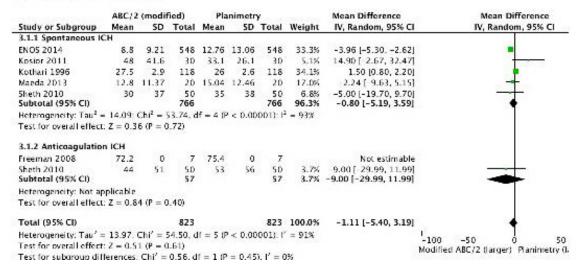


**Figure 5.** Forest plot of studies comparing variation between ABC/2 and computerassisted SAS measurements by haematoma shape. The squares indicate the point estimates and the width of the horizontal lines is the 95% confidence interval of the estimate. The diamond at the bottom represents the point estimate as well as the 95% confidence intervals of the overall effect within the categories.



**Figure 6.** Forest plot of studies comparing ICH volume by modified ABC/2 and computer-assisted SAS in spontaneous and anticoagulation related ICH. The squares indicate the point estimates and the width of the horizontal lines is the 95% confidence interval of the estimate. The diamond at the bottom represents the point estimate as well as the 95% confidence intervals of the overall effect within the categories.

## 3.1 ABC/2 (modified) vs planimetry



**Figure 7.** Forest plot of studies comparing variation between modified ABC/2 and computer-assisted SAS by haematoma shape. The squares indicate the point estimates and the width of the horizontal lines is the 95% confidence interval of the estimate. The diamond at the bottom represents the point estimate as well as the 95% confidence intervals of the overall effect within the categories.

\*\*Mean Difference\*\*

\*\*Mean Differen

	ABC/2 (modified)			Planimetry			Mean Difference		Mean Difference
Study or Subgroup	Mean	SD	Total	Mean	SD	Total	Weight	IV, Random, 95% CI	IV, Random, 95% CI
3.2.1 Regular									
ENOS 2014	5.56	6.31	198	7.77	8.75	198	51.8%	-2.21 [-3.71, -0.71]	•
Freeman 2008	22	0	3	28.7	0	3		Not estimable	
Subtotal (95% CI)			201			201	51.8%	-2.21 [-3.71, -0.71]	<b>♦</b>
Heterogeneity: Not app	olicable								
Test for overall effect:	Z = 2.88	8 (P = 0)	.004)						
3.2.2 Irregular									
ENOS 2014	10.66	10.07	350	15.62	14.22	350	48.2%	-4.96 [-6.79, -3.13]	<b>■</b>
Freeman 2008	110	0	4	110.5	0	4		Not estimable	
Subtotal (95% CI)			354			354	48.2%	-4.96 [-6.79, -3.13]	<b>♦</b>
Heterogeneity: Not applicable									
Test for overall effect:	Z = 5.33	3 (P < 0)	.00001	)					
Total (95% CI)			555			555	100.0%	-3.53 [-6.23, -0.84]	•
Heterogeneity: $Tau^2 = 3.05$ ; $Chi^2 = 5.20$ , $df = 1$ (P = 0.02); $I^2 = 81\%$									-50 -25 0 25 50
Tost for everall effect: 7 = 2.57 (P = 0.01)									
Test for subgroup differences: $Chi^2 = 5.20$ , $df = 1$ (P = 0.02), $I^2 = 80.8\%$									Planimetry larger Modified ABC/2 larger